THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

BRITISH INSECTS;

EXPLAINING THEM

IN THEIR SEVERAL STATES,

WITH THE PERIODS OF THEIR TRANSFORMATIONS,
THEIR FOOD, ŒCONOMY, &c.

TOGETHER WITH THE

HISTORY OF SUCH MINUTE INSECTS

AS REQUIRE INVESTIGATION BY THE MICROSCOPE.

THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED BY

COLOURED FIGURES,

DESIGNED AND EXECUTED FROM LIVING SPECIMENS.

BY E. DONOVAN, F.L.S.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

AS a general hiſtory of the Entomological productions of Great Britain, this Work has been long acknowledged the moſt copious hitherto ſubmitted to the Public. The firſt part, compriſing no leſs than ten volumes, having already appeared in monthly numbers, the author does not conceive it in any reſpect incumbent on him to enlarge on its pretenſions to notice. Whatever may be its merits, the author muſt, in candour, allow they have been amply appreciated by the liberality of that public, who, for the ſpace of ten years, were pleaſed to ſanction it with the beſt teſtimony of their approbation. The publication of this work has been ſome time diſcontinued, but the occaſion of this delay is ſufficiently known. The Author had then fulfilled his firſt engagements, ſo far as related to this work, and was unwilling to treſpaſs beyond the limits thoſe engagements preſcribed.—He ſtated, notwithſtanding, at the concluſion of the work, that no conſideration ſhould permit him to entirely abandon his entomological purſuits: that his attention would be directed to a ſcience in which the paſt indulgence of the public had induced him to believe he might yet be uſeful; and that, ſhould a number of new and valuable inſects occur, they would be certainly added in a ſupplemental form to improve the former work. Since that period, the author has been led to conceive, his endeavours might not prove unacceptable in elucidating

elucidating the ſcience of Britiſh Entomology, upon a ſtill more extenſive ſcale than even this ſuggeſtion intimated; and it is under this idea, he once more ſolicits the attention of his former ſubſcribers and the public, in favour of a ſecond part of his original undertaking.

The object of the ten preceding volumes was avowedly to comprehend a ſelection only of the moſt beautiful, or otherwiſe particularly intereſting ſpecies of inſects from all the various claſſes, but more eſpecially from that of the Lepidopterous tribes; more was not promiſed, and could not have been expected. When, therefore, the author ventures to extend the limits of his original deſign, the motives for it ſhould be unequivocally ſtated. It is not upon the addition merely of a few ſelect ſubjects omitted in the former work, either in a ſupplemental, or any other form, that he now conceives he ought to reſt his claims to further notice, but by declaring what it is his intention to fulfil; that the future volumes, with the preceding, ſhall compriſe, collectively, a general hiſtory, and elucidation in appropriate deſcriptions, and figures, of the whole Entomologia Britannica, ſo far as his own cabinet, and the obliging communications of his friends will permit. —And here the author begs leave to ſtate, that the time elapſed ſince the concluſion of the former part of the work has been employed in a manner beſt calculated to give effect to this deſign. Independently of many valuable acquiſitions collected by himſelf and various friends in remote parts of the kingdom, he has the ſatisfaction to obſerve, that two entire cabinets, of eminent celebrity, have been lately added to that which he before poſſeſſed.

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The firſt of thoſe collections is of the utmoſt conſequence to the ſcientific Entomologiſt, as muſt be admitted, when it is obſerved to be the genuine cabinet of Britiſh Inſects, formed by the late Mr. D. Drury, the patron of Harris, and father, as he may be truly deemed, of practical Entomology in this country :—a cabinet, the reſult of thirty years, induſtriouſly and moſt ardently devoted to this purſuit, and combining the united information and diſcoveries of almoſt every other Engliſh Aurelian for a long period of time.—And even after naming this, perhaps the firſt eſtabliſhed cabinet of any note in England, it will not appear trivial to mention the other, that of the late Mr. Green, of Weſtminſter, a collector well known to the practical Entomologiſts of the preſent day, as inferior to few, if any, in his zealous and perſevering attachment to this ſubject. The poſthumous labours of two or three other collectors might be likewiſe named, as at this time enriching the author's cabinet, and one eſpecially of Kentiſh Inſects, collected in the neighbourhood of Faverſham; but enough the author preſumes has been already ſaid, to prove that he has been no less ſucceſsful than aſſiduous, in availing himſelf of ſuch pre-eminent advantages, and that he has ultimately amaſſed together, ſuch a collection of the Entomological productions of this country, as may enable him to render the continuation of his Natural History of Britiſh Inſects ſo far reſpectable as to gratify every moderate ſhare of expectation.

And laſtly, the author truſts, that in thus proceeding upon an enlarged and comprehenſive plan towards the elucidation of this pleaſing department of Britiſh Natural

Natural Hiſtory, he will merit the liberal countenance, not only of every Entomologiſt, but of every friend to the purſuits of ſcience; and be enabled, through their kind communications, to bring forward and complete, a more copious, intereſting, and uſeful work, than can even now be anticipated.

THE

THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

BRITISH INSECTS.

PLATE CCCLXI.

SPHINX CAROLINA.

YELLOW SPOTTED UNICORN HAWK-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſomewhat priſm-formed, and thickeſt in the middle: tongue moſt commonly exſerted: feelers two: wings deflected.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings clouded, entire, poſterior margin dotted with white: abdomen with five (or ſix) pair of fulvous ſpots.

SPHINX CAROLINA: alis integris omnibus margine poſtico albo punctato, abdomnis ocellis ſex parium fulvis. *Lin. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 798. 7.—*Muſ. Lud. Ulr.* 346.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2377. 7.

SPHINX CAROLINA. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1 *p.* 363. *n.* 25.
SPHINX 5-MACULATUS, the yellow ſpotted UNICORN. *Haw. Lep. Brit.* 59. *Sp.* 3.

We are happy to embrace the preſent opportunity of preſenting our readers with a figure of this magnificent ſpecies of Hawk-Moth, as a new Britiſh Inſect, upon the beſt and moſt unqueſtionable authority. We have a ſpecimen of it among the Britiſh Sphinges, in the cabinet of the late Mr. Drury, now in our poſſeſſion, with a manuſcript note affixed, informing us that this identical inſect was taken in the neighbourhood of London, and brought to him alive ſome few years ago *. The figure accompanying this deſcription will afford a better idea of the beauty of this valuable acquiſition, than any words we can employ; it is repreſented preciſely in its natural ſize, and as nearly reſembling it in markings, and colours, as the fidelity of the pencil will admit.

When we ſay the figure of this inſect is ſubmitted for the firſt time as a Britiſh ſpecies, we wiſh to be underſtood as ſpeaking of the figure only, for the very ſpecimen under conſideration at this time has been already deſcribed as a Britiſh inſect, and the ſpecies itſelf is perfectly well known as an exotic, or extra-european kind, to moſt entomologiſts. It is this ſpecimen that Mr. Haworth mentions in his recent eſſay on the Lepidoptera of Great Britain, and upon the ſole authority of which he inſerted it in that work as a new Britiſh

* The label alluded to, refers to two ſpecimens, namely, our preſent inſect, and one of Sphinx Convolvuli, both which are mentioned in the following words, inſcribed in the hand-writing of Mr. Drury. "One of the above ſpecies is certainly different from the *Sph. Convolvulus.* The difference is manifeſtly diſcernable. They were alive when firſt brought to me, one about the year 1776, the other 1788."—It is obviouſly impoſſible to collect from the tenor of this memorandum, which of the two inſects he received firſt, but this we may reſt perſuaded of, that he obtained the living ſpecimen of our new Britiſh ſpecies either in the year 1776, or 1788.

Inſect. We have, however, ſtill further to obſerve, that although it was unique as *Britiſh* at the time Mr. Haworth deſcribed it from Mr. Drury's cabinet, it is not ſo at preſent, another collector, as Mr. Haworth informs us, having captured a ſpecimen of it very lately in the vicinity of Little Chelſea, near which place it proves, upon pretty accurate information that Mr. Drury's ſpecimen was alſo taken.

Theſe are our authorities for conſidering the ſpecies as Britiſh, and of courſe as claiming a very diſtinguiſhed place in the preſent work, not leſs on account of its magnitude, than its beauty and rarity. That it is occaſionally found in Britain is ſufficiently obvious, but there are circumſtances attending its hiſtory that leave ſome doubts upon our mind, whether we ought not rather to conſider it as a naturalized ſpecies, than as an *aborigine*, at the ſame time that the abſolute impoſſibility of deciding this doubtful particular muſt be acknowledged.—In America, we well know, it is far from uncommon, and being naturally a hardy ſpecies, there is at leaſt a poſſibility of the parent ſtock of the Engliſh brood having been originally introduced into this country with the cargoes of ſome American veſſels.

This being the true Sphinx Carolina of Linnæus, an inſect ſo very clearly aſcertained both from the Linnean deſcription of it, and from the figure quoted in the works of Merian, we cannot avoid expreſſing ſome ſurpriſe, that Mr. Haworth, in his recent publication above-mentioned, ſhould have deemed it altogether a new ſpecies. The circumſtance of Mr. Drury's ſpecimen having only five pair of lateral ſpots on the abdomen, inſtead of ſix as Linnæus remarks in ſpeaking of his Sphinx Carolina, may perhaps have led to this error; for in every other particular Linnæus is ſurely too expreſſive to be eaſily miſtaken. So far as relates to the number of thoſe yellow lateral ſpots, the Linnæan definition muſt be underſtood with ſome latitude, for Linnæus would certainly have been more correct in ſtating five ſpots on each ſide to be the uſual number, inſtead of ſix. All the ſpecimens of Sphinx Carolina that have occurred to our own obſervation, have been uniformly marked with five pair of la-

teral ſpots only, with the exception of one or two large females, in which there was a ſlight appearance of a ſixth pair; a few fulvous hairs appearing below the black band on each ſide the ſixth annulation of the abdomen.

The larva of this inſect is green, with lateral ſpiracles on every ſegment, ſurrounded by a purple ring, and the caudal ſpine is of the ſame colour. According to Fabricius the larva feeds on the Tobacco plant: Mr. Abbot alſo confirms this fact in his hiſtory of the Inſects of New Georgia, ſo that whatever it may ſubſiſt upon in this country, we muſt conclude the Tobacco plant to be its natural food. In America we are informed, that it is really diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Tobacco Moth*.

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PLATE CCCLXII

FIG. I. I.

COCCINELLA OBLONGO-GUTTATA.

OBLONG-SPOTTED LADY COW.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, club ſolid: anterior feelers ſemicordated: thorax, and wing-caſes margined: body hemiſphærical: abdomen beneath black.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shells red; with lines and dots of white.

COCCINELLA OBLONGO-GUTTATA: coleoptris rubris: lineis punctiſque albis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 584. 38.—*Faun. Suec.* 496.—*Gmel.* 1660. 38.

COCCINELLA OBLONGO-GUTTATA. *Fabr. Spec. Inſ. I.* 103. 57.—*Mant. I.* 60. 79.—*Ent. Syſt. I. p.* 1. 296. 91.
Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 162. *ſp.* 34.
Degeer, 5. 384. 19.
Panz. Ent. Germ. 146. 50.
Schaeff. Icon. t. 9. *f.* 10.

This

This appears on the credit of moſt writers to be a rare inſect. Our ſpecimen was taken in Kent. It is ſaid to inhabit the Pine, *Pinus ſylvestris.*

We ſhould in particular obſerve that the prevailing or ground colour of the wing-caſes and thorax in our ſpecimen is not red as the ſpecies is uſually deſcribed, but rather of a light or teſtaceous brown, at the ſame time that its variegations of white marks and ſpots agree with the Linnæan deſcription of the inſect.

The ſmaller inſect at Figure I. is of the natural ſize.

FIG. II. II.

COCCINELLA TREDECIM-PUNCTATA

13-DOT LADY COW.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shells yellow, or red, with thirteen black dots; body oblong.

COCCINELLA 13-PUNCTATA: coleoptris luteis: punctis nigris tredecim, corpore oblongo. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 582. 20.—*Fn. Suec.* 481.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 1653. 20.—*Fabr. Syſt. Ent.* 83. 25.—*Spec. Inſ. I.* 99. 38.—*Mant. I.* 58. 54.—*Ent. Syſt. I. p.* 1. 279. 61.—*Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 156. *ſp.* 19.—*Panz. Ent. Germ.* 139. 27.—*Degeer. V.* 375. 9.

La coccinelle rouge à treize points noir, et corcelet rouge à bande. *Geoffr. Inſ. I. p.* 324. *ſp.* 7.

Linnæus,

Linnæus, and after him Fabricius, and ſeveral other writers, deſcribe this inſect as having the ſuperior ſurface yellow with black ſpots. This is commonly the colour, but it alſo occurs pretty frequently of a reddiſh as well as yellow colour, and even ſometimes assumes a vermillion tint as brilliant as the common Lady Cow. *Coccinella ſeptem-punctata.* Geoffroy deſcribes it as being of a red colour. This kind is found among plants; is ſaid to inhabit *Armoracia.*

FIG. III.

COCCINELLA SEPTEM-NOTATA.

SEVEN-DOT RED LADY COW.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Oblong: wing caſes red with ſeven black ſpots on each: margin of the thorax and two dots white.

COCCINELLA 7-NOTATA: oblonga coleoptris rubris: punctis ſeptem nigris, thoracis margine punctiſque duobus albis. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. I. p.* 1. 275. 43.
Panz. Faun. Germ. 187. 20.
Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 153. *ſp.* 11.
COCCINELLA MUTABILIS. *Payk. Faun. Suec.* 2. 39. 40.
COCCINELLA CONSTELLATA. *Laich.* 121. 6.

An elegant ſpecies, and not very common. Its *habitat* unknown. This inſect is evidently different from the Linnæan *Coccinella* 7-*punctata,* already figured in this work*, but to which it bears a remote reſemblance.

* *Brit. Inſ.* Pl. 39. f. 5.

FIG.

PLATE CCCLXII.

FIG. IV. IV. V. V.

COCCINELLA 24-PUNCTATA.

24-DOT RED LADY COW.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wing-cafes red, with twenty-four black ſpots.

COCCINELLA 24-PUNCTATA: coleoptris rubris: punctis nigris viginti quatuor. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 583. 28.—*Fn. Suec.* 487.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 1655. 28.

COCCINELLA 24-PUNCTATA. *Fabr. Syſt. Ent.* 84. 33.—*Spec. Inſ. I.* 101. 47.—*Mant. I.* 59. 66.—*Ent. Syſt. I. p.* 1. 281. 72.
Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 159. *ſp.* 26.
Panz. Ent. Germ. 142. 37.

La Coccinelle rayée, *Geoffr. Inſ. I.* 326. *n.* 11.
Degeer Inſ. V. 381. 14.

Two diſtinct varieties of this variable ſpecies are figured in our plate, fig 4 and 5, one of which has the black dorſal dots of a ſmall ſize, the other large. This ſpecies is commonly found on flowers.

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PLATE CCCLXIII.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA POTAMOGATA.

CINEROUS CHINA MARK MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapering from the baſe: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* GEOMETRA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings cinereous, with white ſpots: anterior pair obſoletely reticulated.

PHALÆNA POTAMOGATA: ſeticornis alis cinereis albo maculatis: anticis obſolete reticulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 873. 275.—*Fn. Suec.* 1299.
Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 213. *ſp.* 313.

The larva of this ſpecies is ſuppoſed to feed principally on the *Potamogaton natans* from which circumſtance it has been called ſpecifically Potamogata. It appears early in the month of June in the winged

winged state hovering about aquatic plants in ditches, and other watery places. This is a very common ſpecies, and is frequently found drowned, and lying on the ſurface of the water where aquatic plants are abundant.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA STAGNATA.

PEARL CHINA MARK.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHALÆNA STAGNATA: wings white, with two irregular common ſubfuſcous bands; the outer one furcating from the middle of the anterior wings to the coſtal margin.

The general colour of this inſect is a beautiful delicate white, with a perlaceous hue. The tranſverſe fuſcous bands are ſo diſpoſed on the anterior wings as to give it ſomewhat of a reticulated appearance, but leſs ſo than in Phalæna Potamogata, and ſeveral other ſpecies of *China-marks*, as Engliſh collectors denominate them. The bands on the poſterior wings are not in any manner reticulated. This does not appear to be a very common ſpecies.

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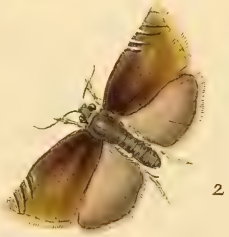
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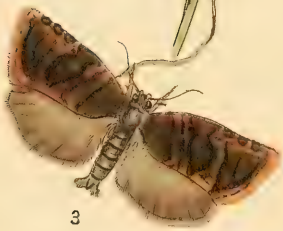
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PLATE CCCLXIV.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA ARCUANA.

CURVE-BANDED TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings yellowiſh-brown, with three ſilvery curved bands; and a black ſpot in the diſk, on which are three ſilvery dots.

TORTRIX ARCUANA: alis luteis: faſciis tribus arcuatis maculaque diſci atra; punctis tribus argenteis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 877. 296. *Fn. Sv.* 1317.

PHALENA ARCUANA. *Fabr. Sp. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 281. *n.* 31. *Mant. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 230. *n.* 53.—*Ent. Syſt. T.* 3, *p.* 2. *p.* 260. *n.* 72.

Clerk-Phal. tab. 10. *fig.* 2.

Phalena arcuana is an inſect of uncommon beauty. The general colour of the anterior wings is yellowiſh brown, or teſtaceous, varied with darker towards the exterior margin, and tranſverſely ſtriped with ſilvery: there are alſo at the baſe two remarkable arched, or incurvated ſilvery lines. In the diſk, a little inclining towards the inner margin, is a broad ſpace, of a pale yellow colour, in the center of which is a black ſpot, enriched with three ſilvery dots. The lower wings are obſcure.

This inſect is found on the nut tree in its perfect ſtate: its tranſformations are not clearly known.

FIG. II. II.

PHALÆNA DIMIDIANA.

BROWN AND ORANGE WING TORTRIX-MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX DIMIDIANA: anterior half of the firſt wings fuſcous, poſterior teſtaceous-orange, with four ſhort ſilvery lines on the exterior margin.

This little moth, which we are inclined to conſider as an undeſcribed ſpecies, is little more than one third the ſize of the preceding inſect. The fuſcous, and rich teſtaceous-orange of the anterior wings, appear perfectly diſtinct and independent of each other at the baſe and apex of the wing, but unite and blend together about the middle, or a little inclining towards the poſterior end: the whole ſurface has a ſlightly gilded, or metallic gloſs.

FIG.

FIG. III. III.

PHALÆNA NEBULANA.

BLACK-CLOUDED TORTRIX-MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX NEBULANA: anterior wings ſub-teſtaceous, and varied: the clouds in the diſk, and marginal ſpots, deep fuſcous.

Taken in Darent Wood, Dartford, in July. This is a new ſpecies.

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PLATE CCCLXV.

FIG. I. I. II. II.

CHRYSOMELA GRAMINIS.

GREAT GRAMINIFEROUS CHRYSOMELA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform, thicker at the extremity: head inserted: thorax marginate: wing-cases immarginate: body in general ovate and convex.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Green-blue, polished: antennæ and legs same colour.

CHRYSOMELA GRAMINIS: viridi-cærulea nitida, antennis pedibusque concoloribus. *Linn. Fn. Suec.* 509.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 587. 7.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1670. 7.

CHRYSOMELA GRAMINIS. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 96. 9.—*Sp. Inf. I.* 118. 16.—*Mant. I.* 68. 21.—*Ent. Syst. I. p.* 2. 314. 33.

CHRYSOMELA GRAMINIS. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 172. *sp.* 6.

Le grand Vertubleu *Geoffr. I.* 260. 10.

Two

Two very remote kinds, or varieties, of Chryſomela graminis, are ſhewn in the preſent plate; the firſt is of the uſual ſort, green gloſſed with gold, and which in ſome ſpecimens is of inimitable ſplendour: the other is ſmaller, and of a rich and deep blue, ſimilar to ſome individuals of Chryſomela Alni, but from which it may be at once diſtinguiſhed by being deſtitute of the impreſſed, or excavated dots, on the wing-caſes ſo apparently in that ſpecies; and by having the legs and antennæ partaking of the ſame colour as the reſt of the body, while thoſe parts in Alni are black.

According to Geoffroy, Chryſomela Graminis is found on the Galeopſis, Lamium, and other labioſe plants. Linnæus names it ſpecifically graminis from its feeding upon graſs, in which particular he has been followed by moſt writers. The ſmaller figures 1 and 2, denote the natural ſize.

FIG. III. III.

CHRYSOMELA RUFICORNIS.

RUFOUS-HORNED CHRYSOMELA.

* *Section* Altica *posterior Thigh very thick.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Blue; head, thorax, antennæ, and legs rufous: wing-caſes with crenate ſtriæ.

CHRYSOMELA RUFICORNIS: cærulea, capite thorace antennis pedibuſque rufis, elytris crenato-ſtriatis. *Marſh. Ent Brit. T. I. p.* 199. 70.

GALLERUCA

GALLERUCA RUFICORNIS: cærulea capite thorace antennis pedibuſque rufis, elytris crenato-ſtriatis, *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. I. p. 2. 32. 96.*
Panz. Faun. Germ. 21. 12.

ALTICA RUFICORNIS *Panz. Ent. Germ. 179. 19.*

CHRYSOMELA cæruleo-ſtriata *De Geer V. 343. 48.*

Habitat of this little ſpecies unknown.

FIG IV. IV.

CHRYSOMELA RUFIPES.

RUFOUS-LEGGED CHRYSOMELA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Oblong: blue; head, thorax, legs, and antennæ rufous.

CHRYSOMELA RUFIPES: cærulea obovata, capite thorace pedibus antenniſque rufis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. 595. 65.—Faun. Suec. 545.—Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. 1695. 65.*

ALTICA RUFIPES. *Fabr. Syſt. Ent. 114. 14.*

GALLERUCA RUFIPES. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. I. p. 2. 32. 94.*

CHRYSOMELA RUFIPES. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 198. *ſp.* 68.
De Geer Inſ. 5. 343. 47. *t.* 10. *f.* 11.
Panz. Ent. Germ. 179. 17—*Faun. Germ.* 21. *t.* 10.

This is a ſmall and rather uncommon ſpecies. Taken in Kent. Inhabits plants,

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PLATE CCCLXVI.

MUSCA PULCHELLA.

STRIPED-WING MUSCA.

DIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth with a ſoft exſerted fleſhy proboſcis, and two unequal lips: ſucker beſet with briſtles: feelers ſhort, and two in number, or ſometimes none: antennæ uſually ſhort.

* *Section, Antennæ a naked briſtle.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Downy, cinereous: diſk of the wings yellowiſh-brown, with a flexuous white hyaline ſtripe.

MUSCA PULCHELLA: antennis ſetariis piloſa cinerea alarum diſco fuſco flaveſcente: vitta flexuoſa albo-hyalina. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 4. *p.* 352. *ſp.* 167.

Muſca pulchella antennis ſetariis pallida teſtacea piloſa alis patulis late flavo nigro faſciatis. *Roſſi. Fn. Etruſc.* 2. 314. 1528. *tab.* 8. *fig.* 6. *mal.*

The Fabrician Entomological work above-mentioned, affords a copious and diſtinct account of this elegant ſpecies of Muſca. Fabricius met with it in the cabinet of M. Boſc, and obſerves that

it inhabits Gardens in Italy. Two years previous, however, to the appearance of *Entomologia Syſtematica* *, Roſſius had deſcribed and figured this ſpecies in his *Fauna Etruſca* †, as an Italian inſect, ſo that the latter muſt be conſidered as the firſt deſcriber of it. Probably it has not been noticed by any other continental writer ſince ‡: as a native of Great Britain it is certainly undeſcribed.

Muſca pulchella we muſt eſteem as a very ſcarce inſect in this country. Our ſpecimens were taken in the Wilds of Kent, near Faverſham, and it has occurred, though rarely, as we are informed, nearer the vicinity of London.

The upper figure in the plate exhibits an enlarged repreſentation of this curious inſect in a flying poſition, the natural ſize appears below.

---

* 1792.

† Publiſhed in 1790.

‡ Gmelin omits this and many other very intereſting inſects deſcribed by Fabricius, which we might expect to find in his improved edition of the Linnæan Syſtema Naturæ.

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PLATE CCCLXVII.

FIG. I. I.

CARABUS PILICORNIS.

HAIRY-HORNED CARABUS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ filiform: feelers fix, the exterior joint obtuſe and truncated: thorax obcordated, truncated behind, and margined: wing-caſes margined: abdomen ovate.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER
AND
SYNONYMS

Thorax roundiſh: wing-caſes ſtriated, with impreſſed dots: antennæ hairy.

CARABUS PILICORNIS: thorace rotundato elytris ſtriatis punctiſque impreſſis, antennis piloſis. *Fabr. ſp. Inſ.* 1. *p.* 307. *n.* 48.—*Mant.* 1. 200. 65.—*Ent. Syſt.* 1. *p.* 1. 152. 122.

CARABUS PILICORNIS. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. *p.* 446. *ſp.* 36. *Panz. Faun. Germ.* 11. *t.* 10.

CARABUS PILICORNIS. *Donov. Tour South Wales, V.* 1. *p.* 380.

This inſect appears to be rare in England. The firſt ſpecimen of it met with by ourſelves was taken on the ſandy ſhore of the Severn ſea,

ſea, near the village of Newton, Glamorganſhire: another occurs in the cabinet of the late Mr. Green, now in our poſſeſſion, but the habitat of the latter is unknown to us.

FIG. II. II.

CARABUS SEMIPUNCTATUS.

HALF-DOTTED CARABUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CARABUS SEMIPUNCTATUS: thorax roundiſh: wing-caſes fuscous, ſtriated, with anterior hyaline ſpots, and dots of the ſame on the poſterior half.

CARABUS SEMIPUNCTATUS. *Donov. Tour South Wales, V. I. p.* 380.

We found a ſpecimen of this curious ſpecies in the ſame place, and at the ſame time as the preceding. It is not deſcribed by any author.

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PLATE CCCLXVIII.

SYNODENDRON CYLINDRICUS.

CYLINDRICAL SYNODENDRON.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ lamellated: palpi four, equal: lip filiform, horny, palpigerous at the tip: body cylindrical, obtuſe at both extremities: anterior ſhanks dentated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Anterior part of the thorax truncated, and five-toothed: an erect horn on the head.

SYNODENDRON CYLINDRICUM: thorace antice truncato quinque dentato, capitis cornu erecto. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 1. *p.* 2. 358. 94. *n.* 1.
Paykull Faun. Suec. 111. 140. 1.
Panz. Ent. Germ. 282. 1.
Fueſl. Archiv. 67. 4.

SCARABÆUS CYLINDRICUS. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 544. 11.—*Faun. Suec.* 380.—*Gmel.* 1532. 11.

LUCANUS CYLINDRICUS. *Laich. Inſ. Tyr.* 3. 4.
Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. 50. 4.

Lucanus Tenebroides. *Scop. Ann.* 5.—*Nat. Hiſt.* 10.

The male of this ſpecies is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed by the erect horn on the anterior part of the head, the female being deſtitute of this character: in other reſpects they nearly correſpond. Both ſexes are repreſented in their natural ſize on the oppoſite plate. Lives in the trunks of trees. Inhabits various parts of Europe.

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PLATE CCCLXIX.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA TRIMACULANA.

THREE-SPOT TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX TRIMACULANA: anterior wings teſtaceous and fuſcous varied: a pale angular tranſverſe band near the baſe; and whitiſh ſpace, incloſing three ſmall dark dots behind.

A pretty ſpecies, and moderately large. The ground colour chiefly teſtaceous, varying from pale to darker in different ſpecimens. The broad tranſverſe angular band, and ſpot incloſing three ſmall dots behind, are ſufficiently characteriſtic of this inſect. It has alſo ſeveral ſlender whitiſh lines, diſpoſed obliquely at the outer edge of the wing, and at the apex a ſmall ſubocellated ſpot. We have not obſerved any deſcription either of this, or the third ſpecies repreſented in our plate 369, in any work, the ſecond ſpecies appears in Hubner's *Beiträge zur Geſchichte der Schmetterlinge, &c.*

FIG. II. II.

PHALÆNA BETULANA.

ALDER TORTRIX-MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX BETULANA: anterior wings ochraceous, with an oblique, ſubfuſcous band acroſs the middle, and two black dots: one central and touching the band.

PHALÆNA BETULANA. *Hubn. Beitr.*

This is one of the larger ſpecies of the Tortrix tribe; the colour ochraceous, ſometimes livid, at others tinged with reddiſh, and gloſſy. It may be readily diſtinguiſhed by the oblique dark band acroſs the middle of the wing, to which one of the black ſpots is connected; the other dot is ſmaller, and placed nearer the poſterior end of the wing. There is alſo a ferruginous daſh contiguous, that extends to the outer margin of the wing.

FIG

FIG. III. III.

PHALÆNA NOTANA.

DOTTED TORTRIX-MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX NOTANA: anterior wings ſubferruginous, with numerous diſtinct black dots.

Taken in Darent Wood, Dartford, in July, and alſo in Coombe Wood, Surrey.

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PLATE CCCLXX.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA GEMINANA.

DOUBLE-DOT TORTRIX MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX GEMINANA. Anterior wings pale with a broad fuſcous ſtripe along the middle, edged interiorly with a jagged whitiſh line: a ſmall teſtaceous ſpot, with two black dots near the anal angle.

The prevailing colour of the upper wings in this ſpecies, when the inſect is in perfect condition, is of milky yellowiſh, varied with teſtaceous. Beſides the broad fuſcous longitudinal ſhade, and teſtaceous double dotted ſpot behind, as mentioned in the ſpecific character, there are a variety of elegant markings and lineations of teſtaceous brown and black at the apex and along the outer edge. We ſuſpect that it is an uncommon inſect, having hitherto only met with it once:—this was taken in Kent.

FIG.

FIG. II. II.

PHALÆNA TRIFASCIANA.

THREE BANDED TORTRIX MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings whitiſh, with three brown bands margined with black dots.

TORTRIX TRIFASCIANA: alis albis: faſciis tribus fuſcis; tertia nigro punctata. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 248. *ſp.* 25.

There can ſcarcely remain the ſlighteſt doubt of this being the ſpecies of Tortrix deſcribed by Fabricius from the cabinet of Dr. Allioni, under the name of trifaſciana, preſuming however that the inſect Fabricius ſaw, muſt have been in leſs perfect condition than our ſpecimen: he deſcribes the ſituation of the three bands very exactly, one at the baſe of the wing, the ſecond oblique acroſs the middle, and the third at the tip, the laſt of which he obſerves are dotted with black. To this we may add, that when perfect, all the bands are circumſcribed within a double ſeries of black dots, although thoſe on the brown ſtripe at the tip are commonly moſt conſpicuous. Taken in Coombe Wood, Surrey.

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PLATE CCCLXXI.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA V-ALBANA.

WHITE-V TUFTED TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night

* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings browniſh, variegated with pale rivoſe lines and tufted dots, and a white flexuous V-like mark at the coſtal margin.

TORTRIX V-ALBANA. *Marſh. M.S. Ent. Brit.*

This is a charming little ſpecies, and very far from common. The ground colour of the anterior wings is pale fuſcous, and the rivoſe lines that variegate it whitiſh, with a tinge of teſtaceous brown, or reddiſh diſpoſed chiefly in dots along the middle. But the moſt conſpicuous mark, and by means of which this ſpecies of tufted tortrix may be eaſily known, is the white coſtal flexuous band in this middle of the anterior wing which bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the letter V. The poſterior wings are pale with numerous ſhort daſhes, or interrupted tranſverſe darker lines.

FIG.

FIG. II. II.

PHALÆNA BILITURANA.

DOUBLE-BANDED TORTRIX-MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings cinereous brown, with a fuſcous band acroſs the middle, and another ſubterminal at the poſterior end.

TORTRIX FASCIANA. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. p. 2. *p.* 261. *n.* 782?

This inſect approaches very nearly to Phalæna faſciana of Fabricius: it is alſo allied to Phalæna Gerningana of the ſame author, and it is not unlikely, on future inveſtigation, they may both prove to be accidental varieties of the ſame ſpecies as our inſect. The upper wings in our ſpecimen is of a cinereous brown colour inclining to reddiſh, and marked with many ſhort tranſverſe lines. Acroſs the middle is a broad band, and at the tip another ſmaller one, with a flexuous edge, leaving a pale narrow ſpot in the middle of the poſterior apex next the margin.

Taken in Kent near Faverſham.

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PLATE CCCLXXII.

MUSCA PLUVIALIS.

RAINY FIVE-SPOT MUSCA.

DIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth with a ſoft, exſerted, fleſhy proboſcis, and two unequal lips: ſucker beſet with briſtles: feelers ſhort, and two in number, or ſometimes none: antennæ uſually ſhort.

* *Antennæ a naked briſtle.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Cinereous, with five black ſpots on the thorax, and obſolete ſpots on the abdomen.

MUSCA PLUVIALIS: cinerea, thorace maculis quinque nigris, abdomine obſoletis. *Linn. Fn. Suec.* 1844.—*Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 992. 83.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. T.* 1. *p.* 5. 2847. *ſp.* 83.

MUSCA PLUVIALIS. *Fabr. Spec. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 443. *n.* 40.—*Mant. inſ.* 2. *p.* 346. *n.* 47.—*Ent. Syſt. T.* 4. *p.* 329. *Sp.* 71.

La Mouche cendrée à points noirs. *Geoffr. Inſ. Par.* 2. *p.* 529. *n.* 68. *De Geer. Inſ.* 6. *p.* 27. *n.* 6.

This pretty inſect is a general inhabitant of Europe. Before rain it is obſerved to aſſemble in ſwarms, and conceal itſelf under the leaves of plants, where it remains perfectly tranquil till the rain is over. It is repreſented both in the natural ſize, and magnified, in the annexed plate.

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PLATE CCCLXXIII.

FIG. I. I.

CHRYSOMELA 10-NOTATA.

YELLOWISH TEN-DOT CHRYSOMELA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform, thicker at the extremity: head inſerted: thorax marginate, wing-caſes immarginate: body in general ovate and convex.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Yellow or yellowiſh: thorax with two ſub-connected black dots, and five on the wing-caſes: legs yellowiſh, or ſubrufous.

CHRYSOMELA 10-NOTATA: flava, thoracis punctis ſub-connexis duobus elytrorumque quinque nigris. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. *p.* 175. *ſp.* 13.

Chryſomela 10-punctata β var. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 590. 32.

Chryſomela rufipes. *De Geer V.* 295. 4. *t.* 8. *f.* 25.

La Chryſomele rouge à points noirs. *Geoffr. Inſ. I.* 258. 4.

This inſect is ſeparated from the Linnæan Chryſomela 10-punctata upon the authority of *Entomologia Britannica* as above quoted There is much reaſon to believe it a diſtinct ſpecies, though we cannot ſpeak preciſely to that effect, ſince it is poſſible it may prove, on future obſervation, to be the female of Chryſomela 10-punctata, or a variety of it. The two inſects reſemble each other in ſize, and moſt other particulars, the bilobate black mark, or confluent ſpots on the thorax, and the colour of the mouth, and legs excepted: thoſe of C. 10-punctata being black, while in our inſect, they are conſtantly yellow, or yellowiſh-red, inclining to ruſous. Several writers agree that Chryſomela 10-punctata, is liable to much variation: Fabricius, in particular, tells us, he has obſerved it with both the wing-caſes deſtitute of the fifth, or poſterior ſpot. The lower ſurface is black. Found on the aſpin and willow.

The ſmaller figures, as uſual, point out the natural ſize of the inſects repreſented in this plate.

FIG. II. II.

CHRYSOMELA AUCTA.

RED-BORDERED BLUE-CHRYSOMELA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Blue, thorax poliſhed: wing-caſes dotted, with a red margin.

CHRYSOMELA AUCTA: cyanea, thorace nitido, elytris punctatis: margine rubro. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 181. *ſp.* 24

CHRYSOMELA

CHRYSOMELA AUCTA: ovata thorace cyaneo nitido, elytris punctatis cyaneis: margine rubro. *Fabr. Mant. I.* 72. 69. *Ent. Syſt. I. p.* 1. 326. *ſp.* 94.

Chryſomela aucta. *Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 1680. *ſp.* 128.

CHRYSOMELA MARGINATA. *Act. Nidroſ.* 3. 390. 80.

Firſt deſcribed by Fabricius from the cabinet of Zſchuck. The general colour above is a very deep purpliſh blue, inclining almoſt to black, the margin of the wing-caſes excepted, that part being red: the lower ſurface, together with the legs, are black.

FIG. III. III.

CHRYSOMELA HYPOCHÆRIDIS.

CAT'S-EAR CHRYSOMELA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Entirely golden-green and poliſhed.

CHRYSOMELA HYPOCHÆRIDIS: tota viridi-aurata nitida. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 184. *ſp.* 35.

CHRYSOMELA HYPOCHÆRIDIS: aurata, antennis nigris, elytris abbreviatis. *Linn. It. ſcan.* 210.—*Faun. Suec.* 516.—*Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 589. 21.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 1675. 21.

Veſtis Syngeneſia. *Scop. Ent. Carn.* 193.

Linnæus

Linnæus conſiders the colour of the antennæ in his ſpecifical diſtinction of this ſpecies; theſe, he ſays, are black, but it appears they are not uniformly ſo, being ſometimes green. The ſame inſect has occaſionally occured, likewiſe, of a green colour, without a golden gloſs. When fine, the golden coloured variety is a beautiful inſect. Found on the flowers of *Hypochæris maculata*.

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PLATE CCCLXXIV.

FIG. I.

PHALÆNA LUNDANA.

ARCUATED TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings at the baſe fuſcous, with a pale ſemicircular ſtripe: tip gloſſed with gold, and ſtreaked at the thicker margin with ſilvery, and yellow.

PHALÆNA LUNDANA: alis baſi fuſcis: linea ſemicirculari pallida, apice auratis: margine craſſiori argenteo flavoque ſtrigato. *Fabr. Spec. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 287. *n.* 74.—*Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. 282. *ſp.* 166.

PHALÆNA BADIANA. *Wien. Verz.* 136. 8.

This is an elegant, though ſmall ſpecies, which we have found during the ſummer not uncommonly in the woods near the vicinity of London. The ſmallest figure 1. denotes the natural ſize.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA OBSCURANA.

FERRUGINOUS CLOUDED TORTRIX MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX OBSCURANA. Anterior wings ſomewhat ferruginous, obſcurely clouded and ſpeckled with fuſcous: poſterior wings pale.

This appears to be an undeſcribed ſpecies: it is repreſented both in its natural ſize, and magnified, in the oppoſite plate.

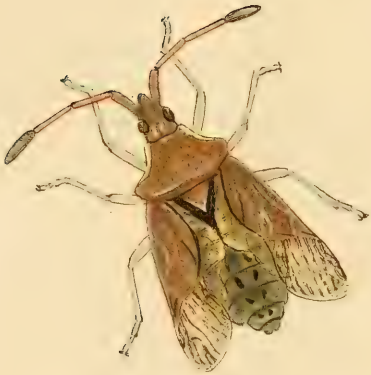

PLATE CCCLXXV.

CIMEX VENATOR.

FAWN-COLOURED CLOVER BUG.

HEMIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout inflected: antennæ longer than the thorax: wings four, folded croſs-wiſe, anterior part of the upper pair coriaceous: back flat: thorax margined: legs formed for running.

* *Section* Coreus. *Thorax ſpinous, body oblong, flat and depreſſed: antennæ of four articulations, the exterior joint diſtinctly ovate.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax obtuſely ſpined, obſcure grey: beneath yellowiſh: antennæ and legs ferruginous.

CIMEX VENATOR: thorace obtuſe ſpinoſo obſcure griſeus ſubtus flaveſcens antennis pedibuſque ferrugineis. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 4. *p.* 128. 4.

We once met with the two ſexes of this uncommon ſpecies of Cimex crawling on a bed of clover, in a ſmall field on one ſide of Darent Wood, near Dartford, in Kent. It has occurred likewiſe to our obſervation in Surrey, and in the maritime parts of South Wales,

but that ſo rarely that we are led to conſider it as a ſcarce inſect, or at leaſt as a very local one.

The only writer who has deſcribed this Cimex, to our knowledge, is Fabricius, who ſaw an Italian ſpecimen of it in the cabinet of Dr. Allioni, and introduced it to the notice of the Entomologiſt in his *Entomologia Syſtematica*, under the title of Coreus Venator. No figure has hitherto appeared of this inſect; nor has it been before mentioned as a native of any other part of Europe than Italy.

Both the upper and lower ſurface of Cimex Venator is ſhewn in their natural ſize, and an enlarged figure of the former in the center of the plate.

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PLATE CCCLXXVI.

FIG. I. I.

VESPA DECIM-MACULATA.

TEN-SPOTTED WASP.

HYMENOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth horny, with a compreſſed jaw: feelers four, unequal, and filiform: antennæ filiform, the firſt joint longeſt and cylindrical; eyes lunar: body glabrous: ſting pungent, and concealed within the abdomen. Both ſexes have the upper wings folded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

VESPA DECIM-MACULATA. Black: thorax immaculate: ſcutel bidentated: firſt five ſegments of the abdomen, with a ſubmarginal white dot on each ſide.

Nearly allied to the Linnæan *Veſpa uniglumis* in point of ſize, and general appearance, but differing in one very eſſential particular: the number of white ſpots on the abdomen. The Veſpa uniglumis, (Crabro uniglumis of Fabricius) has white marginal dots only on three ſegments of the abdomen; while, in our ſpecies, the firſt five ſegments have a very conſpicuous white dot on each ſide. There are three or four other ſpecies of Linnæan Veſpa, deſcribed by Fabricius, in his new genera Crabro and Philanthus, that ſeem to bear ſome reſemblance to this inſect, but which, on compariſon, appear to be certainly diſtinct.

The head and thorax are black: body of the ſame colour, gloſſy, and ſpotted with white: legs yellow: thighs black. The only ſpecimen we have yet met with of this kind, was taken in Kent. The ſmalleſt figure denotes the natural ſize.

FIG. II.

APIS SPHECOIDES.

SPHEX-FORMED BEE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth horny: jaw and lip membranaceous at the tip: tongue inflected: feelers four, unequal, filiform: antennæ ſhort, and filiform, thoſe of the female ſomewhat clavated: ſting of the females and neuters pungent, and concealed within the abdomen.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

APIS SPHECOIDES. Deep black: abdomen ferruginous; baſe, and tip black: wings blackiſh.

MELITTA SPHECOIDES. Aterrima; abdomine ferrugineo, baſi apiceque nigro; alis nigricantibus. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T. 2. p. 46. ſp. 9.*

SPHEX GIBBA: nigra; abdomine ferrugineo apice fuſco: alis primoribus apice nigricantibus. *Linn. Fn. Suec.* 1658.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. T. I. p. 5. p. 2732.*

SPHEX GIBBA: nigra abdomine ferrugineo apice fuſco, alis anticis apice fuſcis. *Linn.—Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T. 2. p. 212. n. 59.*

It

It will be obſerved, that the ſpecific deſcription of the Linnæan *Sphex gibba*, left us by Linnæus himſelf, does not very clearly expreſs our inſect, but which it now appears, upon the beſt authority, is certainly the one intended by that writer. This obſcure circumſtance has been cleared up by Mr. Kirby, who met with the remains of the authentic ſpecimen of Sphex gibba in the Linnæan cabinet, and was, by that means, enabled to aſcertain the ſpecies meant by Linnæus, which otherwiſe might have ever remained a matter of uncertainty. Fabricius, unacquainted with the inſect, or more probably unable to determine the Linnæan inſect from the deſcription, is content to quote the words of Linnæus. Mr. Kirby has aſſigned it a new character, by which the ſpecies may, in future, be eaſily diſtinguiſhed. In his arrangement, it ſtands as a *Melitta*, under the ſpecific name of Sphecoides.

This inſect is rather rare, our ſpecimen was taken in Kent.

FIG. III.

APIS GEOFFRELLA.

GEOFFROY'S BEE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black: abdomen rufous, tip and legs black: tarſi and anterior ſhanks reddiſh.

APIS GEOFFRELLA. Atra; abdomine rufo, apice pedibuſque nigropiceis; maxillis, tarſis, tibiiſque anticis, rufeſcentibus. *Kirby. Ap. Angl. T. 2. p. 45.*

Geoffroy,

Geoffroy, in his *Hiſt. des Inſectes*, mentions this inſect as a ſuppoſed variety of his *Abeille noire à ventre brun et liſſe*. On the contrary, however, we are rather inclined to agree with Mr. Kirby, in believing it to be a diſtinct ſpecies. Its ſize is nearly the ſame as the foregoing.

FIG. IV.

APIS PUNCTATA

DOTTED BEE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black with cinereous down: abdomen black, ſegments with a white dot at each ſide.

APIS PUNCTATA: nigra cinereo villoſa abdomine atro: ſegmentis utrinque puncto albo. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 2. 336. *n.* 99.

APIS PUNCTATA. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T.* 2. *p.* 219. *ſp.* 35.

Deſcribed by Fabricius as a native of this country. The figure repreſents it in the natural ſize.

FIG.

FIG. V.

APIS FLORALIS.

FLORAL BEE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Entirely yellowiſh-rufous: abdomen ſpotted and faſciated with black.

APIS FLORALIS: tota rufa, abdominis faſciis quatuor vel quinque nigris. *Scop. Ann. Hiſt. Nat.* 4. *p.* 12. *n.* 7.—— *Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2785. 125.

APIS FLORALIS: hirſuto flaveſcens; thorace fulvo; abdomine maculis, faſciiſque atris. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T.* 2. *p.* 324. *n.* 76.

This ſpecies of Bee is common, chiefly frequenting flowers.

PLATE

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PLATE CCCLXXVII.

PHALÆNA RHEDIELLA.

RHEDI'S TINEA-MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* TINEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings black: tip fulvous, with interrupted ſilver ſtreaks.

PHALÆNA RHEDIELLA: alis nigris apice fulvis: ſtrigis interruptis argenteis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 444.—*Fn. Suec.* 1405.—*Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. 324. 161.

Clerk Ic. t. 12. *f.* 12.

This is a pretty, and by no means uncommon inſect in England. Linnæus named it ſpecifically Rhediella, in compliment to Rhedi, the author of ſeveral well known tracts on Natural Hiſtory, that appeared about the end of the ſeventeenth century. The inſect is figured in *Clerk's Icon.* a work executed under the immediate direction of Linnæus.

FIG. II.

PHALÆNA ALBIDANA.

BROWN-DOTTED PALE TORTRIX-MOTH.

* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX ALBIDANA. Whitiſh: anterior wings with a double oblique tranſverſe ſeries of brown dots towards the poſterior end; an obſcure coſtal ſpot near the middle.

This delicate little Inſect was taken in Coombe Wood, Surrey, and at Godſton in the ſame county. It is a tortrix of intereſting figure, though pale in colour. The wings are whitiſh: anterior pair faintly tinged with brown, and in addition to the double ſeries of brown dots towards the poſterior end of the wings, as mentioned in the ſpecific character, there are ſome other minute dots of the ſame colour ſparingly ſprinkled over the reſt of the anterior wings, and in particular two more diſtinct than the others appear in the diſk, a little inclining towards the baſe of the wing.

Not having obſerved the deſcription of this inſect in the work of any author, we ſhall venture to admit it as a new ſpecies.

FIG.

FIG. III.

PHALÆNA PROFANANA.

BROWN-TUFTED TORTRIX-MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings fuſcous grey, with a dark tufted dot in the middle.

TORTRIX PROFANANA: alis cinereis: puncto medio fuſco. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. 268. *ſp.* 111.

A new ſpecies, deſcribed by Fabricius as a native of this country, from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. Our inſect, which was taken in Kent, is of the ſame ſpecies preciſely, but only of a darker colour. Beſides the conſpicuous elevated hairy tuft in the middle of the wing, there are ſeveral minute elevated dots in the diſk contiguous to it, as Fabricius mentions. The anterior wings have a rich ſilky gloſs, the lower ones are browniſh, and immaculate.

This, we believe, to be one of the rareſt Britiſh ſpecies of that particular family of *Tortrices* known among Engliſh collectors by the denomination of *Button-wing moths*, a term alluding to the ſmall faſciculi, tufts, or ſcabrous elevations, which appear on the anterior wings of ſome few ſpecies of the Tortrix tribe of Phalæna. It is alſo an inſect of no very inconſiderable magnitude, as will appear from the ſmaller figure ſhewn at number 3 in the oppoſite plate, which repreſents it in the natural ſize.

PLATE CCCLXXVIII.

SCARABÆUS RURICOLA.

RUFOUS DARK-BORDERED SCARABÆUS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, the club fiſſile: ſhanks of the anterior legs generally dentated.

* *Section* Melolontha, *mandible arched, and ſomewhat dentated: wing-caſes ſhorter than the body: naked extremity of the abdomen obliquely truncated.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS

Deep black, ſilky: wing-caſes rufous, marginal border, and ſuture black.

SCARABÆUS RURICOLA: ater fericeus, elytris rufis: margine ſuturâque nigris. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 39. *ſp.* 6.

MELOLONTHA RURICOLA: ater fericeus elytris rufis: margine nigro. *Fabr. Sp. Inſ. I. p.* 73. *n.* 45.—*Mant. Inſ. I. p.* 23. *n.* 58.—*Ent. Syſt. I.* 173. *Sp.* 75.

SCARABÆUS RURICOLA: ater fericeus, elytris rufis; margine nigro. *Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 1558. *ſp.* 235.

Scarabæus

Scarabæus niger, elytris croceis margine nigro.—Le Scarabé à bordure. *Geoffr. T. I. p.* 80. *ſp.* 15.

Scarabæus marginatus. *Fourc. I.* 9. 15.

Melolontha Floricola. *Laich. I.* 41. 6.

Scarabæus Ruricola does not appear in either of the Entomological works of Linnæus. Fourcroy deſcribes it as a Pariſian inſect*; Fabricius as a native of England†; Roſſius as an Italian ſpecies‡; and we have a ſpecimen of it from Germany; of which laſt country, Panzer gives it as an inhabitant in his *Entomologia Germanica*. We are thus explicit, in order to ſhew that it is a general European inſect, and not excluſively a native of this country, as might be inferred from the concluding obſervation of the Fabrician deſcription of this ſpecies. "Habitat in Angliæ graminoſis Dom Lee."

We muſt acknowledge that, in the courſe of our own collecting, we have never taken this inſect, or ſeen it alive. Our figures are copied from an Engliſh ſpecimen, in the cabinet of that indefatigable collector, the late Mr. Green, of Weſtminſter, whoſe cabinet has recently fallen into our poſſeſſion, and where he met with it we cannot aſcertain. Mr. Marſham informs us *(Ent. Brit.)* that this inſect was taken in great abundance in the month of July, 1797, on Newmarket Heath, near the Foſs, vulgarly called the Devil's Dyke.

There are two, if not more varieties of this inſect, one of which has the diſk of the wing-caſes teſtaceous inſtead of rufous; Geof-

* *Entologomia Pariſienſis.*

† *Ent. Syſt.*

‡ *Fauna Etruſca.*

froy

froy even ſays yellow " ſes ètuis ſont *jaunes,* bordés de noir." Fabricius ſpeaks of another kind, in which the diſk of the wing-caſes is obſcure, with the ſurrounding border ſtill darker. All the under parts of this inſect is black. Fig. I. ſhews the natural ſize.

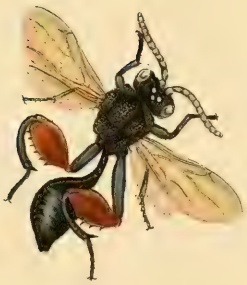

PLATE CCCLXXIX.

CHALCIS CLAVIPES.

THICK-LEGGED CHALCIS.

HYMENOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth with a horny, compreſſed, and ſometimes elongated jaw: feelers four, equal: antennæ cylindrical, fuſiform, firſt joint rather thickeſt; thorax gibbous, lengthened behind, and obtuſe: abdomen ſmall, rounded, and ſubpetiolate: poſterior thighs thickiſh.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black: thighs of the hind legs thick, and rufous.

CHALCIS CLAVIPES: atra, femoribus poſterioribus incraſſatis rufis. *Fabr. Mant. Inſ.* 1. *p.* 272. *n.* 2.—*Ent. Syſt. T.* 2. 195. *n.* 2.—*Hybn. Naturf.* 24. 56. 19. *tab.* 2. *fig.* 23.—*Roſs. Faun. Etruſc.* 2. 58. 803.—*Gmel. Syſt. Nat. T.* 1. *p.* 5. 2742. *n.* 2.

This very curious ſpecies of Chalcis is certainly undeſcribed as a Britiſh Inſect. The ſpecimen from which the figures in our plate are copied, and which is in our own cabinet, was taken in the vicinity of Faverſham, in Kent. This is not the only inſtance within our knowledge of its being caught in England; we find one ſpeci-

men of it in the Engliſh cabinet of the late Mr. Drury. Independently of theſe, we have ſeen alſo two examples of it in the collection of T. Marſham, Eſq. that were taken by himſelf in Kenſington Garden, ſome years ago. Theſe are, however, the only Britiſh ſpecimens of Chalcis Clavipes we are acquainted with, from whence we may preſume to think it very far from common. Fabricius, upon the authority of Hybner, deſcribes it as an inhabitant of Saxony; a ſpecimen of it from France, occurs in the cabinet of A. M'Leay, Eſq.

The ſmalleſt Figure denotes the natural ſize.

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PLATE CCCLXXX.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA SUBOCELLANA.

SUB-OCELLATED TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX SUBOCELLANA. Anterior wings white, with ſhort oblique black lines at the exterior margin: baſe, and duſky ſpot near the tip, dotted with black; a terminal gilt orange ſtreak next the poſterior margin.

Specimens of this inſect have occured to our obſervation, in which the black dots at the baſe of the anterior wings are ſo intimately connected as to appear like interrupted tranſverſe lineations. The ground colour is white: ſometimes yellowiſh; and moſt exquiſitely mottled, and dotted with black and duſky ſpots, leaving the center of the diſk immaculate. The poſterior wings are pale.

This was taken in Kent, in the month of July. The ſmalleſt figure denotes the natural ſize.

FIG. II. II.

PHALÆNA MINISTRANA.

TESTACEOUS TORTRIX-MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Anterior wings teſtaceous, with poſterior rufous margin; in the middle a ferruginous daub, and ſmall white line.

TORTRIX MINISTRANA: alis anticis teſtaceis: margine poſtico rufo, medio litura ferruginea: lineola alba. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 877. 300.—*Fn. Suec.* 1131. *Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2505. *n.* 300.

PHALÆNA MINISTRANA. *Fabr. Sp. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 279. *n.* 20. *Mant. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 227. *n.* 31. *Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. 252. *n.* 42.

Phalæna Miniſtrana is rather an abundant inſect in this country, for the moſt part frequenting gardens. It is mentioned as a very common ſpecies in Germany and Sweden, and moſt probably is ſo likewiſe throughout the reſt of Europe.

PLATE

PLATE CCCLXXXI.

NAUCORIS CIMICOIDES.

CIMEX-FORMED NAUCORIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout ſomewhat inflected: antennæ very ſhort: lip advanced and rounded: wings four, folding croſs-wiſe: anterior legs cheliform.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

Abdomen ſerrated at the margin: head, and thorax, varied with yellow and brown.

Naucoris Cimicoides: abdominis margine ſerrato capite thoraceque flavo fuſcoque variis. *Geoffr. Inſ. I.* 474. 1. *tab.* 9. *fig.* 5.—*Fabr. Spec. Inſ. T.* 2. *p.* 334. *n.* 1. *Mant. Inſ.* 2. 277. *Ent. Syſt. T.* 4. *p.* 66. 210. *n.* 1.

Nepa Cimicoides, *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 907.—*Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 714. 6.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2122. *n.* 6.—*De Geer Inſ.* 3. *p.* 375. *n.* 3. *t.* 19. *f.* 8. 9.

Cimex aquaticus latior. *Friſch. Inſ.* 6. *p.* 31. *t.* 14.

La Naucore *Geoffr. Inſ. I. p.* 474.

Naucoris

Naucoris Cimicoides is an inhabitant of the water, where it ſubſiſts by preying on a variety of other inſects, which it attacks and pierces with its formidable, acutely pointed proboſcis, and extracts their moiſture in the ſame manner as the bug, or cimex tribe. The habits of this animal are ſimilar to thoſe of the nepæ or water Scorpions, among which Linnæus places it, though not in our mind with ſufficient reaſon: we are perſuaded they ought, on the contrary, to conſtitute two diſtinct genera. Geoffroy was of this opinion: he ſeparated our inſect from the nepæ, and referred it to his new genus *Naucore*, or Naucoris*, and Fabricius follows the example of Geoffroy in this particular in his *Entomologia Syſtematica*. It is a ſtrong, and pretty evident characteriſtic of the two genera Nepa, and Naucoris, that the firſt has not the leaſt appearance of a lip to the mouth, and the other has one very viſible and diſtinct:—an advanced lip of a rounded form †.

This inſect is not common. Our ſpecimens were taken in Kent. It is well known as an European inſect, though not as a Britiſh ſpecies.

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* *Hiſt. Abreg. des Inſectes, &c.*

† The ſpecies of the Naucoris genus from this circumſtance might be extremely well diſtinguiſhed by the trivial Engliſh name of *Round-Lipped Water-Scorpions* among the entomological collectors in this country; the Nepæ are ſimply *Water Scorpions*.

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PLATE CCCLXXXII.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA TRIGUTTELLA.

TRIPLE SILVER-DOT TINEA-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapering from the baſe, wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* TINEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHALÆNA TRIGUTTELLA. Anterior wings brown, with oblique marginal ſilvery ſtreaks: at the poſterior tip a black line, encloſing three ſilvery dots.

This we have taken, not very uncommonly, in woods, about the month of July.

FIG. II. II.

PHALÆNA HUBNERELLA.

HUBNER'S TINEA MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TINEA HUBNERELLA. Anterior wings ſublanceolate, pale, with a coſtal triangular fuſcous ſpot.

Taken

Taken in the vicinity of Faverſham, Kent. Not deſcribed, to our knowledge, by any author.

FIG. III. III.

PHALÆNA TRIPUNCTELLA.

THREE-SPOT TINEA MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings cinereous, with three fuſcous dots in the diſk.

TINEA TRIPUNCTELLA: alis cinereis; punctis tribus fuſcis. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 312. *ſp.* 114.

TINEA TRIPUNCTELLA. *Wien Verz. App.*

Deſcribed by Fabricius from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of Schiefermyller as an inhabitant of Auſtria. Our ſpecimen is from Faverſham, Kent.

PLATE

PLATE CCCLXXXIII.

PYROCHROA RUBRA.

BLACK-HEADED CARDINAL-BEETLE.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ filiform, with pectinated teeth: head exserted: thorax flat, orbicular, and immarginate: wing-cases flexile: body oblong, and thickest behind.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black: thorax, and wing-cases sanguineous, without spots.

PYROCHROA RUBRA. *De Geer.* 5. 20. 1. *t.* 1. *f.* 14.

LAMPYRIS COCCINEA. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 705?

PYROCHROA COCCINEA: nigra thorace elytrisque sanguineis immaculatis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. I. p.* 2. 104. 70.—*Gmel.* 1886. 18.—*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 364. *n.* 2.

The Pyrochroa rubra of De Geer is an extremely rare insect in this country. In its general aspect it bears a pretty strong resemblance to

another ſpecies of Pyrochroa already figured in this work*, our *P. coccinea*, and *P. rubens* of Fabricius. On a ſlight compariſon, the difference is however obvious, Pyrochroa rubra being rather larger; the ſanguineous colour of the ſuperior ſurface is alſo ſomewhat brighter, and the head of a deep black as in the lower ſurface of the body, while the head of our P. Coccinea is of the ſame red colour as the thorax, and wing-caſes.—Notwithſtanding thoſe differences, it ſhould be obſerved, that ſome doubts ſtill remain whether they are diſtinct ſpecies: the two ſexes of the ſame ſpecies, or only mere varieties. We think them diſtinct, but Fabricius, upon whoſe authority principally they have been ſeparated by moſt late writers, is not perfectly ſatisfied that they are ſo. The moſt diſtinguiſhing feature of the two inſects conſiſts in one having the head red, and the other black.

This inſect is found on rotten willows.

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* Pl. 56. fig. 1.

PLATE

PLATE CCCLXXXIV.

SPHINX ASILIFORMIS.

CLEAR UNDER-WING HAWK-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ somewhat prism-formed, and thickest in the middle: tongue most commonly exserted: feelers two: wings deflected.

* *Section* Sesia; *wings entire: tail bearded: palpi two, reflected: tongue exserted, and truncated: antennæ cylindrical.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Anterior wings fuscous, posterior ones transparent: abdomen bearded, black, with three yellow bands.

SESIA ASILIFORMIS: alis anticis fuscis: posticis fenestratis, abdomine barbato atro: cingulis tribus flavis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. *p.* 1. 383. 16.

SESIA ASILIFORMIS. *Wien Schmetterl app.* 305.

SPHINX SESIA: alis primoribus fuscis, posterioribus fenestratis, abdomine atro: cingulis tribus flavis. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2389. *sp.* 102.

SPHINX TABANIFORMIS. *Naturf.* 7. 110. 4.

SPHINX ASILIFORMIS. *Turt. Syst. Nat.* 3. *p.* 181.

SPHINX ASILIFORMIS. *Haw. Lep. Brit.* 69. *p.* 19.

An extremely rare ſpecies in England. We have a ſpecimen of it in very fine condition in the cabinet of the late Mr. Drury, that was taken near London, on the poplar. Fabricius ſpeaks of it as an inhabitant of the South of Europe.

The ſmalleſt figure repreſents it in the natural ſize.

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PLATE CCCLXXXV.

FIG. I. I.

APIS LAPIDARIA.

RED-TAILED BEE.

HYMENOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth horny: jaw and lip membranaceous at the tip: tongue inflected: feelers four, unequal, filiform: antennæ ſhort, and filiform: thoſe of the female ſomewhat clavated: ſting of the females and neuters pungent, and concealed within the abdomen.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Body of the female black, hirſute, with red tail: that of the male above black, hirſute, with red tail; face before the antennæ, and thorax at the baſe and apex yellow.

APIS LAPIDARIA: hirſuta atra, ano fulvo. *Linn. Fn. Suec.* 1712.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 2782. *ſp.* 44.

APIS LAPIDARIA. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 2. *p.* 320. *n.* 25. *mas.*

APIS ARBUSTORUM. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 2. *p.* 320. *n.* 24. *fem.*

APIS LAPIDARIA corpore *femineo* atro, hirſuto, ano rubro: corpore maſculo ſupra atro, hirſuto, ano rubro; faſcie, thoraciſque baſi et apice, flavis. *Kirby Apium Angl. T.* 2. *p.* 363. *n.* 106.

L'abeille

L'abeille noire avec les derniers anneaux du ventre fauves. Et, L'abeille noire à couronne du corcelet citron, et extrémité du ventre fauve. *Geoffr. Hiſt. Inſ. p.* 417. *n.* 21 & 22.

This bee, according to ſome recent obſervations of the Rev. Mr. Kirby, is to be conſidered as the neuter of Apis lapidaria, the female of which was figured in plate 108 of this work, and a variety β in plate 88 at fig. 2.

In ſize and appearance it bears the neareſt reſemblance imaginable to the Fabrician Apis arbuſtorum, which laſt Mr. Kirby aſcertains to be the male of Apis lapidaria, a fact that would not eaſily have been ſuſpected, had not opportunities been afforded of attending to its habits and manners in its native haunts. Reaumur ſpeaks of thoſe bees, with one or two citron coloured bands on the body, being found in the ſame neſts with lapidaria. Mr. Kirby has alſo ſeen it enter the nidus of that ſpecies, but what, as he obſerves, appears to remove all doubts of their being the ſame ſpecies, he ſaw the ſuppoſed male inſect in the collection of the late Peter Collinſon, with a memorandum affixed to it ſpecifying that he had ſeen it connected with Apis lapidaria.

FIG. II.

APIS MUSCORUM.

YELLOW-BODIED MOSS BEE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hirſute, fulvous, abdomen yellow.

Apis Muscorum: hirſute fulva, abdomine flavo. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 1714.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 2782. *n.* 46.

Apis

Apis Muscorum. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 2. p. 321. n. 31.*

Apis senilis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 2. 324. n. 44.* Muscorum *var.*

Apis Muscorum: hirsuto-flavescens; thorace fulvo. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T. 2. 317. 74.*

Apis Muscorum is one of the more common species of wild bee found in Europe. It frequents fields and meadows, where it forms a nest composed of moss, in cavities or holes just below the surface of the earth.

FIG. III.

APIS BARBUTELLA.

BARBUT'S BEE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, hirsute: anterior part of the thorax, with the scutel fulvous: abdomen subglobular, tail white.

Apis Barbutella: atra, hirsuta, ano albo; vertice, thorace, anticè, scutelloque, fulvis; abdomine subgloboso. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T. 2. p. 343. n. 93.*

There appear to be more than one or two distinct varieties of this kind of bee. The Fabrician Apis autumnalis, Apis saltuum, of Panzer, and Apis monacha, of Christius, according to Mr. Kirby, are

are all intended for the variety β of his male Apis Barbutella, which he diſtinguiſhes as having the thoracic band, ſcutel, and baſe of the abdomen hirſute, with greyiſh hairs. The deſcriptions certainly accord with it ſo exactly, that we cannot heſitate in admitting the opinion of Mr. Kirby to be correct. APIS AUTUMNALIS hirta, thorace cinerafcente: faſcia nigra; abdomine atro baſi cinerafcente, ano albo. *Fabr**.—APIS SALTUUM hirſuta atra, thorace albo faſcia nigra abdomine antice anoque albis. *Panz. Faun. Inſ. Germ.*——Another variety has the baſe of the thorax and tip obſcure yellowiſh, and the abdomen immaculate at the baſe. Apis Barbutella is not very uncommon in the ſummer time among flowers: the variety called by Fabricius Autumnalis, is ſeen moſt commonly late in the year, and on thiſtles chiefly.

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* Deſcribed as a German inſect nearly allied to Apis ruderata from the cabinet of Smidt. "Nimis affinis certe A ruderatæ at duplo minor. Caput atrum. Thorax hirtus, cinerafcens faſcia inter alas atra. Abdomen hirtum baſi cinerafcens, in medio atrum ano lato albo. Pedes nigri tarſis piceis." *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T. 2. p.* 324. 43.

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PLATE CCCLXXXVI.

FIG. I. II.

PHALÆNA FLAVO-STRIGATA.

ORANGE-BANDED CARPET.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* *Geometra.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHALÆNA FLAVO-STRIGATA. Wings pale, with deep yellowiſh clouded tranſverſe bands, and an obſcure central dot on the anterior ones.

The natural ſize of this inſect is ſhewn at Fig. I. It is an elegant inſect, and rather uncommon.

FIG. III.

PHALÆNA FUSCO-UNDATA.

TESTACEOUS DARK-WAVED CARPET.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHALÆNA FUSCO-UNDATA. Anterior wings ſubteſtaceous, with irregular fuſcous waved bands, and a few fuſcous dots.

Nearly allied to the insects known among English Aurelians by the name of the July high flyer, in its general appearance and markings, but different in colour, and is in particular destitute of the small white spot on the band at the posterior apex of the first pair of wings. This insect is from Faversham.

FIG. IV.

PHALÆNA BOMBYCATA.

CHEVRON MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHALÆNA BOMBYCATA. Anterior wings pale and fuscous, variegated with yellowish: a broad transverse band of testaceous lines, with a central dark chevron-like mark in the middle.

Found in the month of May, principally on the broom.

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PLATE CCCLXXXVII.

CICADA BIFASCIATA.

BIFASCIATED FROG-HOPPER.

HEMIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout inflected: antennæ fetaceous: four wings, membranaceous: legs in general formed for leaping.

* *Section* Cerçopis. *Lip abbreviated, truncated, and emarginated. Fabr.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Yellowiſh: wing-caſes fuſcous, with two whitiſh bands.

CICADA BIFASCIATA: flaveſcens elytris fuſcis: faſciis duabus albidis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* XII. 2. *p.* 706. *n.* 11.

Cicada fuſca, faſciis alarum binis albis. *Linn. Fn. Suec.* 1. *n.* 633.—898.

Cicada bifaſciata. *Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. T.* 1. *p.* 4. 2101. 11.

Cercopis 2 faſciata. *Fabr. ſp. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 330. *n.* 13.—*Mant. Inſ.* 2. *p.* 275. *n.* 20.—*Ent. Syſt. T.* 4. 56. 40.
Panz. Fn. Germ. 7. *tab.* 20.

Cicada trifaſciata, *De Geer, Inſ.* 3. *p.* 186. *n.* 6. *t.* 11. *f.* 25?

This is a beautiful little ſpecies of the Linnæan Cicadæ, and by no means common. It inhabits Sweden according to Linnæus: from Panzer, it appears to be a German inſect, and it is alſo found in France. Our ſpecimen was taken near Faverſham, in Kent.

The ſmalleſt figures in the annexed plate, denote the natural ſize of this inſect

PLATE CCCLXXXVIII.

PHALÆNA MENDICA.

SPOTTED MUSLIN MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip: tongue ſpiral: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* *Bombyx.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings of the male brown and obſcure: thoſe of the female, white and pellucid, both dotted with black.

PHALÆNA MENDICA: alis deflexis nigro punctatis, femoribus anticis luteis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 822. 47.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2423. *n.* 47.

PHALÆNA MENDICA. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt.* 3. 452. *n.* 139. Mas cinero fuſcus, fæmina albida punctis aliquot nigris. Femora antica barba lutea. Abdomen concolor. *ibid.*

PHALÆNA MENDICA. *Marſh. in Linn. Tranſ. T.* 1. *p.* 72.

The

The ſpotted Muſlin Moth is one of our rareſt ſpecies of Phalæna in this country. The larva feeds ſecurely from the intruſion of the Entomologiſt in marſhes and watery places, ſubſiſting entirely on aquatic plants, and is therefore ſcarcely even met with, except in the winged ſtate, which it aſſumes in May. The diſſimilarity between the two ſexes of this ſpecies is altogether ſo very remarkable, that it is only from an intimate acquaintance with the manners of the two inſects in a ſtate of nature, or the concurrent teſtimony of many obſervers, that we could be induced to believe them both of the ſame ſpecies.

Fabricius, and Gmelin after him, ſays, the larva is greeniſh, hairy, with whirls of black dots, and yellowiſh head. The figures in Eſper, *T.* 3. pl. 42, repreſent the larva of a cinereous colour, verticillated with black dots, and tufts of ferruginous hairs. Other writers ſpeak of the head and tail being red. Thoſe different deſcriptions may be eaſily, however, reconciled by preſuming thoſe authors had each noticed the larvæ at different periods of growth, or perhaps this diſſimilarity may ſerve to point out the difference between the two ſexes, even in the larva ſtate.

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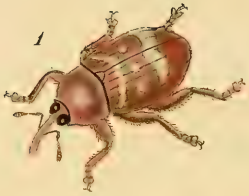

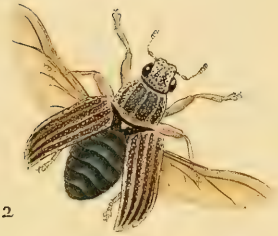

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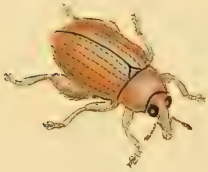

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PLATE CCCLXXXIX.

FIG. I. I.

CURCULIO RUBER.

RED CURCULIO.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, and ſeated on the ſnout, which is horny and prominent: poſterior part of the head thick.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Reddiſh-teſtaceous: thorax grey: wing-caſes clouded with whitiſh.

CURCULIO RUBER: rufo teſtaceus, thorace griſeo, elytris nebulis albicantibus. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. *p.* 251. *ſp.* 39.

This ſpecies, though ſmall, is intereſting for its rarity. The general colour of the body is reddiſh brown: head, and thorax fuſcous: wing-caſes ſtriated, ſomewhat villoſe, and banded with whitiſh. Taken in Kent.

FIG

FIG. II. II.

CURCULIO LINEATUS.

LINEATED CURCULIO.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Fulvous: with three paler lines on the thorax.

CURCULIO LINEATUS: fuscus, thorace ſtriis tribus pallidioribus. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 616. 80.—*Faun. Suec.* 630.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 1784. 80.

CURCULIO LINEATUS. *Fabr. Syſt. Ent.* 148. 111.—*Sp. Inſ.* 1. 189. 155.—*Mant. I.* 116. 206.—*Ent. Syſt. I. p.* 2. 466. 302.

Curculio lineatus. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 309. *ſp.* 206.

Curculio roſtro thoracis longitudine, thorace tribus ſtriis pallidioribus.—et Le Charanſon à corcelet rayé. *Geoffr. I.* 283. 13.
De Geer. Inſ. 5. *p.* 247. *n.* 35.
Schoeff. Icon. t. 103. *f.* 8.

Lives chiefly in rotten willows, and plants of the diadelphous kinds. This inſect we have occaſionally found pretty common.

FIG.

FIG. III. III.

CURCULIO RUFUS.

RUFOUS CURCULIO.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Rufous: eyes, breaſt, and abdomen anteriorly black.

CURCULIO RUFUS: rufus, oculis, pectore, abdomineque antice nigris. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 261. *ſp.* 69.

CURCULIO VIMINALIS. *Fabr. Syſt. Ent.* 145. 92.—*Sp. Inſ.* 1. 184. 126.—*Mant.* 1. 110. 115.—*Ent. Syſt.* 1. *p.* 2. 447. 223.

CURCULIO ſaltator Ulmi. *De Geer, Inſ. V.* 260. 48. *t.* 8. *f.* 5.

Curculio rufus, femoribus poſticis craſſioribus, elytris rufis. *Le Charanſon* fauteur brun. *Geoffr. Inſ.* 1. *p.* 286. *n.* 19.

A very dark coloured variety of this ſpecies has been given already in this work, Fig. I. Pl. 249. The preſent figure is introduced in order to convey a more accurate idea of the general aſpect of the inſect. They are occaſionally found to vary from a pale yelloviſh, or clay colour, to deep rufous, but the moſt frequent variety is that now repreſented. Found on the nut tree.

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PLATE CCCXC.

FIG. I.

SCARABÆUS AGRICOLA.

AGRICOLA BEETLE.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, the club fiſſile: ſhanks of the anterior legs generally dentated.

* *Section* Melolontha, *mandible arched, and ſomewhat dentated: wing-caſes ſhorter than the body: naked extremity of the abdomen obliquely truncated.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Braſſy black: thorax villoſe: wing-caſes livid, with a black border, and arched band.

SCARABÆUS AGRICOLA: nigro-æneus, thorace villoſo, elytris lividis: limbo faſciâque arcuatâ nigris. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 43. *ſp.* 76.

SCARABÆUS AGRICOLA. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 553. 58.

MELOLONTHA AGRICOLA: thorace villoſo, elytris lividis: limbo faſciaque nigris, clypeo apice reflexo. *Fabr. Syſt. Ent.* 37. 29.—*Sp. Inſ. I.* 43. 44.—*Mant. I.* 23. 57.—*Ent. Syſt. I.* 173. 74.

SCARABÆUS AGRICOLA. *Donov. Tour of South Wales. A. D.* 1801—1804. *Vol.* 2. *p.* 239.

Le Cyathiger. *Scop.* 6.

About the latter end of the month of July, 1801, we were ſo fortunate as to capture a living ſpecimen of Scarabæus Agricola, on the ſea coaſt of the county of Caermarthen, South Wales, thereby aſcertaining, beyond a doubt, the exiſtence of this lovely inſect in our own iſland. As an European ſpecies, it was well known before the time of Linnæus, and has been ſince mentioned by various continental authors, but no writer has hitherto ſpoken of it as a native of this country, with the exception of Mr. Marſham, who, on our authority, inſerted this ſpecies in his recent publication, *Entomologia Britannica*. The diſcovery of this inſect we may conſider, therefore, of ſome moment to the Entomologiſt, if not a valuable acceſſion to the Britiſh *Fauna*.

The beauty of this inſect, when alive, was eminently ſtriking: the thorax did not appear of that obſcure duſky hue obſervable in dead ſpecimens: both that part of the thorax, and the head, were of a rich braſſy-green colour, and ſlightly villous; and the dark margin, with the band acroſs the wing-caſes, though black, were elegantly gloſſed with purple.

FIG

FIG. II.

SCARABÆUS FRISCHII.

FRISCH'S BEETLE.

* *Section* Melolontha.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Braſſy black, gloſſy: wing-caſes teſtaceous.

MELOLONTHA FRISCHII: nigro ænea nitida elytris teſtaceis. *Fabr. Syſt. Ent.* 37. 25.—*Sp. Inſ. I.* 41. 33.—*Mant. I.* 21. 40.—*Ent. Syſt. I. p.* 2. 167. 53.

SCARABÆUS FRISCHII: æneus, elytris teſtaceis: futurâ vireſcenti. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 40. *ſp.* 71.

SCARABÆUS FRISCHII: *Donov. Tour of South Wales, Vol. I. p.* 377.

The only ſpecimen of Scarabæus Friſchii that we have yet ſeen alive, was obſerved crawling upon a meagre blade of the common mat-weed *Arundo arenaria*, that had ſecured itſelf a local habitation upon a ſand-hill on the ſea-coaſt, about a mile to the weſtward of Newton Bay, Glamorganſhire. The whole body, except the wing-caſes (which are teſtaceous) the lateral edges of the thorax, legs, eyes, and antennæ, were of a fine braſſy purple. In ſome ſpecimens, the head, thorax, ſcutel, and tail, are of a coppery green inſtead of purple.

Miſs

Miſs Hill found Scarabæus Friſchii among marine *rejectamenta*, near Braunton Burroughs, Devonſhire, on the ſhore of the Severn ſea, nearly oppoſite the county in which we diſcovered it, and in a ſomewhat ſimilar ſituation. *Vide Marſh. Ent. Brit.*

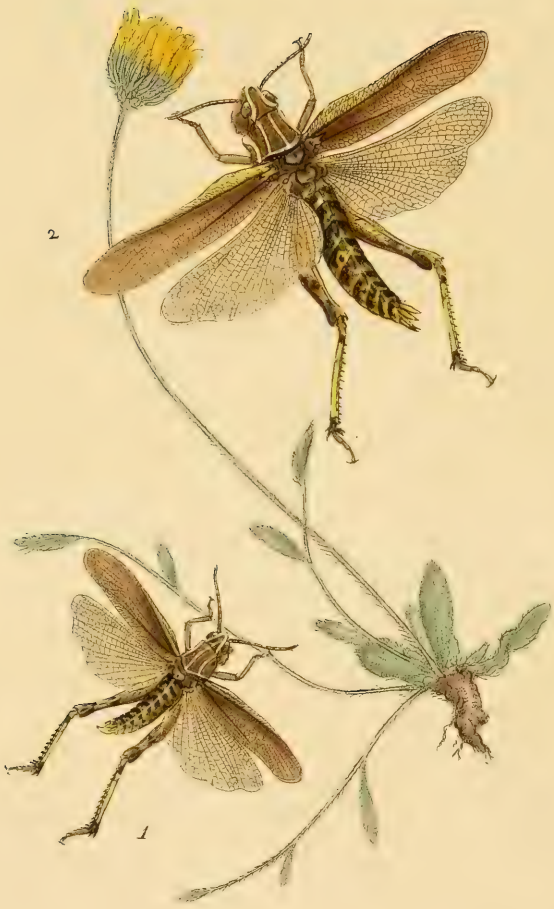
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PLATE CCCXCI.

GRYLLUS FLAVIPES.

YELLOW-LEGGED GRASS-HOPPER

HEMIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Head inflected, armed with jaws: feelers filiform: antennæ uſually ſetaceous, or filiform: wings four, deflected, convolute, the lower ones plaited: poſterior legs formed for leaping: claws double.

* *Section* Gryllus. *Antennæ filiform: feelers equal, and filiform: tail ſimple.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax above, and wing-caſes brown: anterior margin greeniſh-yellow: poſterior thighs yellow, beneath ſanguineous; ſhanks yellowiſh.

GRYLLUS FLAVIPES: thorace ſupra elytriſque brunneis: margine anteriori viridi-flavis, femoribus poſterioribus ſubtus ſanguineis tibiiſque flavis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2088. *n.* 230.

We are much inclined to ſuſpect that this beautiful ſpecies of Gryllus has not been delineated by any author, although it is one of the Linnæan

Linnæan inſects, and on that account more likely to have been noticed than many others. Linnæus ſaw it in the muſeum of Leſk, from whence he deſcribes it very accurately as an European inſect, in his Syſtema Naturæ, and it appears likewiſe in *Muſeum Leſkeianum*. It is rather ſingular that Fabricius does not mention it.

This is probably a rare ſpecies on the continent, or at leaſt it would appear ſo from the ſilence of continental Entomologiſts reſpecting it. As a Britiſh Inſect *Gryllus flavipes* is uncommon, having been hitherto found only by one or two collectors: they met with it in the vicinity of London, and ſpeak of it as a ſpecies peculiar to marſhy places. Found about the latter part of July.

Both ſexes are repreſented in our plate in their natural ſize, and in a flying poſition in order to diſplay their wings in the moſt picturesque point of view.

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PLATE CCCXCII.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA CRAMERELLA.

CRAMER'S TINEA-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapering gradually from the baſe: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* TINEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings ſilvery, with three tranſverſe, browniſh, golden bands; and a black ſubocellated dot at the tip.

TINEA CRAMERELLA: alis argenteis: lineolis obliquis marginalibus faſciis punctoque apicis atro. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 327. *ſp.* 173.

This we have every reaſon to believe muſt be the inſect intended by Fabricius for his ſpecies Cramerella, allowing that his deſcription was taken from a waſted ſpecimen, in which the tranſverſe bands acroſs the wings appeared leſs diſtinct than in the inſect we have figured. He ſpeaks

of it as a minute ſpecies, and as an inhabitant of England. We have frequently taken it on ferns, and low herbage at the ſkirts of woods.

FIG. II. II.

PHALÆNA BLANCARDELLA.

BLANCARD'S TINEA MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings golden, with a ſilvery ſpace at the tip, and ſeven marginal ſpots.

TINEA BLANCARDELLA: alis auratis: lineola apicis maculiſque ſeptem marginalibus argenteis. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. p. 2. p. 327. ſp. 175.*

Deſcribed by Fabricius as an Engliſh inſect, from the cabinet of Yeats. This has the ſame haunts as the preceding, and is equally common.

FIG. III. III.

PHALÆNA EMARGINELLA.

CINEREOUS NOTCH-WING TINEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TINEA EMARGINELLA. Anterior wings linear, and deeply emarginated at the outer edge: greyiſh: apex ſtreaked with fuſcous.

This

This ſpecies is found in Kent; it is very rare, and apparently undeſcribed by any author. There are ſeveral ſpecies of the Tortrix family that have the outer edge of the anterior wings emarginate, and are known among Engliſh collectors by the trivial epithet of Notch-wing Moths, but we do not recollect to have obſerved the ſame circumſtance in any of the Tinea tribe before: ſome few of the ſmaller ſpecies have the edges of the wings jagged, or indented, but not exactly in this manner.

PLATE CCCXCIII.

CERAMBYX SCALARIS.

YELLOW INDENTED-LINE CERAMBYX.

COLEOPETRA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous: eyes lunate, and embracing the baſe of the antennæ: thorax generally ſpinous, or gibbous: wing caſes ſomewhat linear.

* *Section* Saperda. *Thorax unarmed, ſubcylindrical.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black, with an indented ſutural yellow line, and yellow dots on the wing caſes: antennæ moderate.

CERAMBYX SCALARIS: mutico ſubcylindrico, coleoptris linea futurali dentata, punctiſque flavis, antennis mediocribus. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 632. 55.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. T.* 1. *p.* 4. 1837. 55.—*Marſh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. 329. *n.* 8.

CERAMBYX FLAVOVIRIDIS. *De Geer, Inſ.* 5. *p.* 77. *n.* 14.

LEPTURA SCALARIS. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 697.

SAPERDA SCALARIS. *Fabr. Syſt. Ent.* 184. 2.—*Sp. Inſ.* 1. 231. 2.—*Mant.* 1. 147. 2.—*Ent. Syſt.* 307. 2. *Panz. Ent. Germ.* 256. 2.

This

This very beautiful inſect is recorded as a Britiſh ſpecies of Cerambyx, upon the authority of T. Swainſon, Eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe, who found a ſpecimen of it in Dover-place, Surrey, ſome years ago. Previous to that time it was perfectly well known to the continental naturaliſts as an European inſect, but it does not appear to be conſidered as a common ſpecies in any country.

The ſmalleſt figure ſhews the natural ſize of this inſect: an enlarged repreſentation is alſo given in order to exhibit the ſpecies to more advantage.

PLATE CCCXCIV.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS.

CLOUDED CERAMBYX.

COLEOPETRA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous: eyes lunate, and embracing the baſe of the antennæ: thorax generally ſpinous, or gibbous: wing-caſes ſomewhat linear.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax ſpinous: wing-caſes faſtigiate, dotted, and banded with black: antennæ long.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS: thorace ſpinoſo, elytris faſtigiatis: punctis faſciiſque nigris, antennis longioribus. *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 627. 29.—*Fn. Suec.* 650.—*It. gotl.* 173.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat. T.* 1. *p.* 4. 1821. *ſp.* 29.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS. *Fab. Syſt. Ent.* 168. 20.—*Sp. Inſ.* 1. 215. 26.—*Mant.* 1. 134. 36.—*Ent. Syſt. T.* 1. *p.* 2. 261. 35.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. *p.* 325. *ſp.* 2.

Le Capricorne noir marbré de gris.—Et *Cerambyx* niger, elytris vellere cinereo marmoratis, antennis pedibuſque cinereo interfectis. *Geoffr.* 1. 204. *ſp.* 7.

Cerambyx

Cerambyx nebulofus is an inſect of intereſting figure, and under the lens of an opake microſcope, appears very elegant. Geoffroy in his *Hiſtoire Abrégeé des Inſectes*, obſerves that it has been found upon willows. Fabricius and Gmelin ſay it lives in the trunks of pines, and it is afferted to be highly injurious to the bark and timber of thoſe trees in ſome countries. It is not one of our rareſt inſects in England, though far from common.

1

2

PLATE CCCXCV.

LEPTURA DORSALIS.

YELLOW BROAD-BANDED LEPTURA.

COLEOPETRA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous: head exſerted: eyes roundiſh, or oval and not embracing the baſe of the antennæ: thorax roundiſh, attenuated in front, and ſometimes ſpinous or toothed: body oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black: wing-caſes with a broad tranſverſe yellow band: tip and two marginal ſpots ferruginous.

LEPTURA DORSALIS: nigra, elytris flavo-faſciatis: apice maculiſque duabus marginalibus ferrugineis. *Marſh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. *p.* 343. 7.

Leptura dorſalis was firſt diſcovered near Manchester, by Mr. Philips, of that place. It is a rare inſect, and ſeldom to be met with in Engliſh cabinets. Mr. Marſham deſcribes the male as being eight lines in length, and the female ten.

This is a very elegant ſpecies, and has not been figured by any author.

FIG. II.

LEPTURA LAMED.

FLEXUOUS-STRIPE LEPTURA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſpinous, pubeſcent: wing-caſes faſtigiate, livid, with a narrow ſtripe down the middle, and a ſpot behind, duſky.

STENOCORUS LAMED: thoraco ſpinoſo pubeſcente, elytris faſtigiatis lividis; tænia obſcura longitudinali ſinuata. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 1. *p.* 2. 293. 82. *n.* 2.

STENOCORUS LAMED. *Panz. Faun. Inſ. Germ.*

This is one of our rareſt, and moſt intereſting ſpecies of Britiſh Lepturæ. The ſpecimen from which our figure is taken, we found in the Engliſh cabinet of the late Mr. Drury. It has not been hitherto deſcribed or noticed by any author as a Britiſh inſect.

PLATE CCCXCVI.

SIREX JUVENCUS.

BLUE-BODIED TAILED-WASP.

HYMENOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mandible thick, horny, truncated at the tip, and denticulated: jaw incurvated, pointed, cylindrical, and ciliated: feelers four, poſterior pair longeſt, and thicker towards the extremity: antennæ filiform, of more than twenty-four equal joints: ſting exſerted, ſtiff, and ſerrated: abdomen ſeſſile, and terminating in a point: wings lanceolate.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER,

AND

SYNONYMS.

Abdomen deep blue: head and thorax greeniſh black, and villous.

SIREX JUVENCUS: abdomine atro-cæruleſcente, thorace villoſo unicolore. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 1575.—*Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2. 929. 3.—*Gmel. Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 2672. *Fabr. Spec. inſ.* 1. *p.* 419. *n.* 6.—*Mant. inſ.* 1. *p.* 257. *n.* 8.—*Ent. Syſt. T.* 2. *p.* 126. 9.

Urocerus. *Schæff. icon. t.* 205. *f.* 3.
Sulz. hiſt. Inſ. t. 26. *f.* 9, 10.

We poſſeſs an Engliſh ſpecimen of this very ſcarce and beautiful inſect, *Sirex Juvencus*, in the cabinet of the late Mr. Drury, but whether

whether he caught it himſelf, or in what manner he obtained it, is entirely unknown to us.—However, a ſecond ſpecimen of the ſame inſect, upon which we may be allowed to ſpeak with more confidence, was lately communicated to us by Mr. Milton, engraver; who caught it as it reſted againſt a window in one of the upper apartments of his houſe in Martlett's Court, Bow Street.—It is not undeſerving of remark to the early entomologiſt, that many of our moſt choice, and rare inſects, have occurred by accident in ſimilar ſituations, and have never perhaps been found in any other.

This inſect inhabits woods. There is a variety of it with yellow antennæ inſtead of black, and which ſometimes has the legs yellowiſh inſtead of rufous.

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ERRATUM.

Page 23, l. 2. *For* Synodendron cylindricus *read* Synodendrom cylindricum.

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